The Season

Travellers have very frequently noticed the extreme splendor and even gaiety of our autumnal woods. To those of them who were but partially instructed that this splendid gaiety was but the effect of decay. it has appeared more brilliantly beautiful than European scenery; and were it not for the idea of decay and death which such scenes bring, nothing could equal their brilliancy. By the first of September, the gay green of summer assumes a dark and ombre shade; that hue, so peculiarly characteristic of youth with all its hopes, has darkened to the tinge of sober age, and the first feeling of decay strikes upon the heart with a knell too solemn to be misunderstood. Now and then, a rustling leaf untimely torn from its stem flutters in the blast, but the sober forest holds the weight of its dark green leaves, in all the strength of a lusty old age. Let but one frost pass over this dark green wood, and how changed is every thing! From the most sombre hues of thoughtful age, how sudden the transition to the gayest green and brightest yellow, and beauty and brilliancy once more smile over the prospect. The birch is the first tree to fade, or rather renew its beauty, and it now shines in a yellow dress, harmonizing with exactness to the green around. The monarch oak still stretches his giant arms in all their gnarled and twisted contortions, covered with the same dark garment that neither one nor many frosts can tinge. The varieties of maple are early in their change, and, on a sloping hill of various forest trees, you can perceive their almost golden spots speckle the dark green mount, like some gay island on the green ocean's wave. While to harmonize the coloring, the brown seared walnut skirts the forest, blending its hues with the light green chestnut and the darksome oak.

In a few weeks, or, if a severe frost succeeds, in a few days, the appearance of the same sloping hill will be still more splendid. The walnut has a still darker robe, the oak holds its crown of green, the chestnut flings to the passing breeze its long and light brown leaves, the poplar rears its yellow head, sparsely scattered over the wood, while the brightest red paints the large maple leaves and throws an almost meteoric glare over the scenes of decay and death; and as the morning sun shines over the brilliant prospect, the whole seems like some fairy land decked with the flowers of Plenty, and blazoned with undecaying beauty. Could we but for one little hour forget ourselves, so lovely is the "rapture of repose that's there," so bright the smile of lingering slow-paced death, we should at once indulge the wish that it might be ever thus: but in vain—the work of death goes on; more and more frequent is the leaf "borne off by the blast," and more and more brown is the hue of the forest. Some years, if October is serene and free from winds and frosts, this splendid mixture of vellow and red and green and brown continues to deck the forest for weeks, and like some of the gay scenes of life, we think it will last forever.

Oh! how like life and its delusive pleasures is this autumn scene, gay and bright for one short hour, dependent for its gaiety on the very causes that will produce its decay, and soon, very soon, losing every hue in the frosts of disappointment and the winter of age. How often has this splendid sight, gazed upon by the last rays of the aid which she can procure to sustain her in the noble stand which she has taken, and our Governthe setting sun as if they sorrowed in tak their leave of its brilliancy, in one night, been roined by the storm that swept over it, and the next morning showing

much like the pleasures of this world, one uniformity is perceivable, one tree stands untouched by the frosts and storms, and stretches forth its straight and dark green head above the desolation around it. It is the evergreen pine, directing, like the hope of eternity which it resembles, its undecaying top towards heaven, unseen amid the bright green of prosperity's summer, but well distinguished when the storms of adversity's autumn, or death's icy winter, strip ear hly pleasures of their foliage. - Hartford Courant, 24th.

A Case of Supposition

A Texan who was returning home after the battle of Buena Vista, having got separated from his companions and had his horse stolen by the Indians, was obliged to take it afoot. Walking along leisurely one Sunday morning, with his rifle on his shoulder, looking out for game to make a breakfast on, without knowing what day of the week it was, he suddenly came to a small stream on the confines of Texas, not knowing that he had as yet reached the border of his native State. Perceiving that the stream abounded in fish, he took a hook and line from his pocket, and procuring some worms for bait, he sat down patiently on the bank, wrapped in a brown study, thinking of his little farm at home, when a preacher who was on a circuit rode suddenly up and thus accosted him:

"Hallo, stranger! what are you doing

"Fishing for my breakfast," replied the imperturbable Texan, without deigning to look around at his interrogator.

"Well, do you know you are violating the Sabbath?? said the preacher, in a drawling, psalm-singing tone.

' said the Texan, turning around and looking up at the preacher for the first time with an air of sorprise, which the preacher took for consternation, " I must be somewhar near the white settlements, then?"

"Yes, you are," replied the preacher, and violating the Lord's day, for which you will have to answer hereafter on the great day of judgment."

The Texan looked up with a supplicating air, and the preacher, thinking his penitent mood a good time to make him a convert, continued:

"Do you know, my young friend, that you are sitting on the verge of the broad stream of iniquity, and that without you leave here and turn into the home paths

quence, "supposing the angel Gabriel was

to blow his horn?" The Texan coolly hauled in his line. and, putting it in his pocket, rose to hi feet, and, fronting the preacher, said "You ask me whar I think I would go to if the angel Gabriel should blow his horn? "Yes," replied the preacher.

"Well, you see, wharever there is an if, the case admits of an argument-now you are supposin', ain't you? Well, now, maybe you know what a bee gum is Maybe you've hearn tell of these big black bar hereabouts, and maybe you've seen Injins? Well, now, supposin' you was after a bee gum, and one of these big black bar was after you, and a smart chance of red-skins were after the bar Now, what would you do-keep the tree from the bar, jine the bar agin the Injins. jine the Ingins again the bar, or grease and slope?"

The preacher gave the Texan one look and rode along .- N. O. Pic., 17th.

Strange Doctrines.

Strange Doctrines.

If we were to adopt the Argus for our exponent of the theory of our Government and the powers and functions of the President, we should find that we had very widely misconceived both; that Washington, instead of giving us, in his farewell address, the best commentary on these subjects that has ever been penned, was absolutely laboring under a hallucination; and that the framers of the celebrated resolutions of '98 did not know what they were about. It was not long ago that the Argus attributed it to General Taylor, as a heinous dereliction of duty, for which he merited the severest censure, that he did not cause it to be made known to Congress, before he was installed in the Presidency, what were his opinions, and what would be his future course of action in relation to California. In the olden time it was thought there was no medium of communication between the President and Congress but by messages; and a President and Congress but by messages; and a President and Congress but by messages; and a President and Congress of the channel his opinions of public measures, pending its deliberations thereon, would have been censured for interfering with the rights and influencing the independent action of Congress. There have, it is true, been some instances, under the modern rule of Democracy, in which such staid notions were set at defiance, but the practice has nevertheless been decried by all discreet men who hold to original principles and revere the democracy of the earliest period of the Republic. But what would have been the result if General Taylor hab been guilty of the folly and indiscretion, for not committing which the Argus condemned him? He would justly have forfeited the good opinion of his friends, and been overwhelmed by a tempest of condemnation and obloquy from his enemies. There would have been not one eye to pity, nor one hand to save him from political perdition.

quy from his enemies. There would have been not one eye to pity, nor one hand to save him from political perdition.

But strange as may seem this doctrine of making the President a dictator to Congress in the most latitudinous sense—for he may not only make his will known after, but before he takes his seat in the Presidential chair—the power claimed for him in yesterday's Argus is yet more startling; for it clothes the President with authority to form an alliance with foreign powers for the purpose of making war upon a nation with whom the United States are upon terms of the closest amity; and, like Don Quixotte, to take the field for the "PROTECTION which we owe to the oppressed of every clime." But

Quixotte, to take the field for the "PROTECTION which WE OWE to the oppressed of every clime." But we will quote the whole paragraph, for it affords matter for serious reflection:

"Another crisis in Europe arises—the most powerful despot of that whole continent arrogantly attempts to frighten a weaker government from her propriety by threats and menaces, and all eyes are strained to ascertain the grand denouement. England and France raise their voices in solemn protest against the inhuman butcheries sought to be perpetrated by the Czar of Russia, in demanding of Turkey a surrender of the Hungarian patriots who have sought refuge within her dominions. Yet, while these powers are taking so decided a stand, and intimating a determination to maintain it at all hazards, we find our own Government, so far, looking on with perfect indifference, and making all hazards, we find our own Government, so far, looking on with perfect indifference, and making no move whatever towards a vindication of those great truths and principles which are held sacred by the enlightened nations of the earth. And while a monarchy like England is proclaiming in thunder-tones her deep detestation of such conduct, shall the model republic of the world be silent? Shall we, whose name has always been respected—whose influence has always been acknowledged—and whose voice has always been heard—shall use refuse to assume a responsibility demanded of us by the highest dictates of humanity—by our national self-respect—and by that protection which we owe to the oppressed of every clime? Turkey needs all ment should be prompt to offer such encouragement as may be in her power."

That the stand taken by England and France behalf of Turkey is noble and praiseworthy, no-body will deny; but it should be borne in mind that over it, and the next morning showing none of those varied and beautiful tints that glowed in the evening sky. An uniform brown gloomily frowned over the whole scene, save the light yellow spots of the poplar, and the dark red of the high oak. In a few more days, every brown leaf is prostrated on the earth, and the blast sighs as it passes through the bare boughs.

Through the whole of this change, so udges and arbiters of the controversies among the ations of the whole earth, and the bound "protectors" of the rights of the injured.

We have not written these remarks with a view

a controversy with our neighbor; but in all sin-erity to guard the public against such dangerous octrines as he has broached. If they are orthodox, coording to the canons of the progressive Democracy of the day, it is proper that the people at large sould know it, that they may govern themselves coordingly. If not, we hope our neighbor will eclare the fact, and take the responsibility upon sown shoulders.—Norfolk Herald, 25th.

We mean to do our duty; and, whatever facthe future may wear, we mean to oppose Genera Taylor and his corrupt cabal to the bitter end." Thus spoke the Washington Union, the organ the foreign governments, on the third of Augus last. It has since denied this language, though stands recorded in its columns; a proof that its ed tors are sensible and ashamed of the utter profil gacy which it implies. No matter what may be the measures of this Administration—no matter is they should be such even as the editors of the Union have heretofore most loudly applauded—no matter whether they embrace the Tariff of '46, the Sub-treasury, hostility to Internal Improvements, ap-probation of the Mexican war, and continued an exation, until "the whole unbounded continent is ours"—still the patriots of the Union are bound, b a foregone conclusion, deliberately expressed, to oppose them and their author to "the bitter end." Our readers need not be surprised, then, to hear of opposition to any system of policy from that quar-ter. In an unguarded moment the editors have plainly announced to the world that they mean to make no distinction between good and evil—be-

ween right and wrong.
From this determination, undoubtedly, proceeds the opposition which has been made in that quarter to every step which General Taylor has taken to maintain the honor of the country. From this proceeds the violent assaults which the Union is continually making upon the foreign policy of his Administration, while it is commanding the admiration of the whole civilized world. This accounts for that paper's unqualified approbation of M. Pous sin's conduct, at the very moment when his own government declares it to be so outrageous that it cannot, with any propriety, recognise or sustain it it is this which has led the editors to forget the obli-gations of patriotism, and to enlist in the ranks of

If any of our readers should feel disposed, at an time, to place confidence in the sayings of the Linion, we request them to remember the principle upon which it acts. We desire them to remember, that though it finds fault with a particular measure. that though it finds fault with a particular measure, it is bound, by its own declaration, to find equal fault with its exact antipode. We trust they will not forget that it has already expressed its determination to allow nothing which General Taylor can do the slightest merit. The editors have, very kindly, unasked for, furnished a key to their whole editorial course. How much sever they may now wish to discown it, it sofficiently explains all they have done or said against this Administration—Richmond Whig.

When our schemes succeed, it is earing to our

When our schemes succeed, it is owing to our skill; when they fail, it is due to Providence!

[Boston Post.

The editor of the Post never made a truer remark than when he indied the above. The Loce focos have often successed through their skill is deceiving the people, but an overruling Providence frequently rebukes them for their sins. A most effectual rebuke did they receive when General Taylor was triumplantly elected President over General Cass. The editor of the Post no doubt acknowledged the hand of Providence in that result.—Exchange

Poor old Father Ritchie, of the Union, in one of leave here and turn into the home paths of virtue, you will be lost? Where do you think you would go to now," said the preacher, warming with his own elo-

The Union or Honest Men.—The nuptials between the Hunkers and Barnburners of this city are still in progress, the cakes and ale are nearly distributed, and Tammany Hall is the nightly scene of all kinds of corrupt bargains. Two weeks ago we inquired of an active outsider, who was the candidate likely to obtain the nomination for sheriff—who was to draw the high prize of \$50,000 per annum? And he quaintly answered, "The man who has the most money?" Has it come to this, that old Tammany, always the protector of the honest poor man, who always raised humble merit from its lowliness, and plead the cause of the poor republican instead many, always the protector of the honest poor man, who always raised humble merit from its lowliness, and plead the cause of the poor republican instead of the lordling politician, should take the men who could pay most for the honors and offices of the people? But so it is. Hatfield drew the prize. Willett, the under sheriff, whom the whole bar supported—a practical man and a popular man—has, we suppose, to continue in his humble position. John Orser, at one time the highest candidate, himself a popular man, is tikewise thrown aside. Why not sell the offices, as Rome before her fallonce sold the imperial crown and sceptre? The division of the spoils is supposed to be fairly conducted; the Free-Soilers, who can poll one thousand votes, receiving one third. And after all this truckling, and bargaining, buying and selling, corruption in the primary assemblages, oystering and liquoring, the union ticket completed, the bargains made, and all things nicely managed and contrived, we, the people—we, the sovereigns—we, who control the ballotboxes, are to be told by the wire-pullers, "There's our ticket—do your duty and vote it."

Are the people so submissive—are they such abject followers—are they willing to submit to such dictation? We hope not; we hope for better things from the "old and unterrified democracy." We do not counsel them to vote for their opponents; but, if they cannot vote an honest uncorrupted ticket.

from the "old and unterrified democracy." We do not counsel them to vote for their opponents; but, if they cannot vote an honest, uncorrupted ticket, let them stay away from the polls altogether. It is said that an independent ticket of great merit is to be started, as was the case in Philadelphia. But a third ticket is always a dangerous experiment; it draws off the independent men of both parties, and the objectionable candidates run in between them. We are in a very precarious condition as a people.

[Times and Messenger (Locofoco.)

THE REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON:

MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 29, 1849.

The Union grows classical in its tears. The Niobe of office-holders weeps attic rheum. It is piteous to behold, as the large round drops chase each other in melancholy haste down its innocent nose. It descries a storm abrew in the "calm which has shrouded the political atmosphere in the vicinity of the White House." Thunderbolts are on the anvil, and lightning is being done up in quantities for convenient use. The accomplished and able Solicitor of the Treasury, we are informed, has the glory of being the firstling of these new preparations. Like a tall oak, or a cedar of Lebanon, he has been smitten by nigh the clouds. He has "the honor of entered upon his official duties. leading off in the new batch of proscriptions," which the Union fears will extend, like Banquo's issue, to the crack of doom.

We gather from the concluding remark of the Union's lugubrious vaticinations, that, if the thing were done genteelly, our contemporary would become reconciled to tion are not sufficiently polished, and the the Isthmus. manner of using them is not French-like and polite, to suit an élite taste. "The decapitation," exclaims the Union, "will be performed-not with the keen, light scimetar of Saladin-not with the ponderous battle-axe of Richard Cour de Leonbut with the huge 'Rough and Ready' cleaver of the Butcher."

We believe it was Al Raschid the Great who boasted an executioner who passed his scimetar between a gentleman's head and his shoulders with such ineffable skill that the subjects of his art did not know till they sneezed that they had undergone the process of truncation. It was in this amiable and humane way that ghosts were made during the last Administration. The Union invented a keener scimetar than Saladin's. "All the offices held at the will of the Executive," said the Union in 1845, "are supposed by the Constitution to be reached by the r novating principle in the re-election of every Chief Magistrate." Here we have fifty thousand heads off, and but one blow stricken. So keen was the scimetar, that a single subject was proxy to every neck in office.

Not only in the matter of executions was this gentle process in requisition, but suicides were performed in the same kindly and collateral mode. The Union, upon the occasion cited, added that "on his [the new chief magistrate] induction into office every head of a department resigns, as a matter of course, his commission; and this act of the first functionary of every class of public service is, in effect, to say that every place under them is vacant." Al Raschid the Great might have bartered his marvellous headsman for a recipe like the Union's, and found his advantage in the bargain.

These are the Union's exploits in the scimetar line. They would seem to leave nothing for the battle-axe of Cœur de Leon; but lest a head here and there might be so neatly dealt with as to head upon its shoulders, our contemporary thundered forth: "He," the President, "is just as responsible for retaining as for appointing" a man in office. What Whigh head could survive such a ponderous battle-axe as Locofoco responsibility for his actions?—more especially after Saladin's These are the Union's exploits in the actions?—more especially after Saladin's keen scimetar had tasted his jugular? The scimetar of Saladin and the battle-axe of

position as to politics and slavery. The Post says: "MR. Chase desires to be REGARDED AS A RADICAL, ANTI-SLAVERY DEMOCRAT."

diplomatic incident which the first intelligence reached States, and of which the first intelligence reached States, and of which the first intelligence reached Paris yesterday. This appreciation is entirely erroneous. Government, at the moment when M. Bois-le-Comte was appointed, had no knowledge we hat the control of the contro

A case exciting a great deal of interest was disposed of at Syracuse, New York, on the 24th instant, in the supreme court of that State. The parties were Louisa F. Corning, plaintiff, against Richard S. Corning, defendant, the former the niece of the latter. The action was for an aggravated assault and battery, the defendant having orsewhipped the latter, who was a maiden lady o the highest respectability, aged about thirty-two The jury rendered a verdict in favor of th plaintiff, assessing her damages at three thousand

The propeller Globe, with a hundred thousand do lars in merchandise on board, sunk on the 25th instant, near Point Abine, in sixteen feet water. The goods were insured in New York, to their full value. and the vessel for fifteen thousand dollars.

"Europa," which took Mr. Lawrence to England at which the American Minister presided, by request of Captain Lott. Mr. Lawrence, in a speech alluded in graceful terms to the delicate relation he bore to the two greatest nations on the globe, and his enlarged and patriotic views met with a hearty response from his enthusiastic and discriminating audience. The health of the President and the Queen were drank with many cheers. The health of Mr. Lawrence was then drank with three time

It is stated in a letter from Constantinople, that the Minister of Finance has declared himself ready to furnish \$40,000,000 immediately, in case war, and the Sultan has offered to advance an equa amount from his private treasury. A large propor tion of the army has been ordered to the fro tier, and the local militia has been drafted into bri

The St. Louis Republican describes fine specimen of cannel coal, brought from the mines on the Missouri river, near Boonsville.

As Mr. Frederick Sedgwick, the principal of th As Mr. Frederick Sedgwick, the principal of the academy at Stratford, Conn., was making some experiments with an explosive gas, before a few friends on Tuesday evening last, by some unforeseen accident the gas in the gasometer exploded, breaking Mr. Sedgwick's leg in two places, one of his fingers, and badly injuring his face. The explosion was so violent that the lights were all extinguished, and he was found lying on the floor completely insensible. He was taken up and carried to his room, where the best medical attention was given him. Dr. McKnight, of New Haven, was called, and gave his opinion that although he had sustained a most serious injury, still there was a hope that no amputation might be necessary.

[N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.

HEAVY BANK ROBBERY .- On Tuesday night las some bold and daring rogues effected an entrance into the Provincetown Bank, and by means of boring through the iron door of a vault or safe gained access to a package of money amounting to over nineteen thousand dollars, with which they effected their escape.—Boston Advertiser, 25th.

The London Times of October 12th says, his exce lency Abbot Lawrence, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, (with the first glimmer, for that his head was his lady and family,) has arrived in London, and

By a despatch last night from New York, w learn that the Crescent City arrived at that poyesterday morning. She left Chagres the 17th and touched at Jamaica on the 19th. She made the run out to Chagres in eight days and a half Brought few passengers. No further news from California. The Falcon arrived at Jamaica from New Orleans on the 14th, landed passengers, and sailed the same night. The steamer Panama sailed removals. The instruments of decapita- for California the 9th, taking all the passengers on

ARRIVALS OF IMMIGRANTS .- An official stateme has just been made out showing the number of passengers arrived at New York from foreign cour tries during a period of six years, ending 30th Sep tember last. The aggregate is one million one hun-dred and fifty thousand and five hundred—a number equal to the resident population of the city nearly three times over. Ireland and Germany, of course. are responsible for more than half the new comers

Dr. BRANDREYN, the pill-man, is the Locofoco car didate for senator in the 7th senatorial district o New York.

DEATHS OF VENERABLE CLERGYMEN. - Under ed Rev. Dr. Cathcart, of York, Pa., at the extreme age of ninety years, and the following despatch from Pittsburg, October 25, gives information of the death of another distinguished and vene-

"Rev. John Black, D. D., died this morning, a half-past four o'clock, in the eighty-second year Dr. Black was the father of the gallant Colone Samuel W. Black. He was a pure patriot, a truly religious man, and revered by a large congrega-

THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD is now completed t Roger's Hook, a mile above Peekskill village; and a more substantially built or better managed road does not exist in this country. The cars start from 31st street at present, but as the track is completed, or will be to-day, down as far as Canal street, and after this week, it is expected that passengers will take their seats in the cars at the corner of West and Canal streets.

tion and his numerous descendants .- Pennsy

and Canal streets. resterday afternoon six cars were crowded with passengers going to Poughkeepsie; notwithstanding the boats left the foot of Barclay street an hour later, and put the fare down to half-price. The cars left the station in 33d street at 25 minutes before 5, and reached Poughkeepsie (35 miles) at 5 minutes after six, making all the usual stops, and taking in and letting out passengers at all the principal villages along the road.

We have always been of the opinion that a railroad along the banks of the river never could successfully compete with the steamboats; but we give

cessfully compete with the steamboats; but we give it up now. When we see six cars crowded with passengers—all willing to make a change from the ars to a steamboat 25 miles from their de for be it remembered that the Poughkeepsie pas-gers all have to take the boat at Roger's Hook-ther than go on board and the poughkeepsie paser than go on board one of our splendid steamer merely to save an hour's time, we are convinced that a railroad is the thing .- N. Y. Day Book, 25th

Effect of the Rupture with M. Poussin in Correspondence of the N. Y. Courier and Enquire

Paris, October 11, 1849. consequences gradually abandoned the public mind, and the Poussin affair ceased to affect even that the case of Richard Cœur de Leon were both in busy hands, and the Whigs had to undergo the keenness of the one and the ponderosity of the other. They were slain collaterally and inductively, as well as directly and inductively, as well as directly and individually. But now that they have got in power, they have nothing but a rusty old cleaver to do slowly and piece-meal what scimetar and battle-axe performed on them suddenly and wholesale. Will not the Administration relieve the Union's distress by borrowing its scimetar and battle-axe? The burden of our contemporary's complaint is an invocation to do the business fast and French.

The New York Evening Post of the 26th

Consequences gradually abandoned the public mind, and the Poussin affair ceased to affect even that what he Poussin affair ceased to affect even that what he Poussin affair ceased to affect even that what he poussin affair ceased to affect even that what he poussin affair ceased to affect even that what he Poussin affair ceased to affect even that what he poussin affair ceased to affect even that what he Poussin affair ceased to affect even that what he poussin affair ceased to affect even that what he poussin affair ceased to affect even that what he poussin, and the Poussin affair ceased to affect even that what her had been sent to him The report that the government had adopted, with regard to Mr. Rouse poussin, that his passports had been sent to him The report was not true. It appears, however, that the measure was actually proposed and found ardent advocates in certain m. mbers of the cabinet. The American minister had a long personal interview with the President of the Republic on Monday. I learned yesterday from head-quarters that Mr. Rives has not as yet been received as our representatives of the Prench envoy, when was not as yet been received as our representative of the Prench envoy. Mr. Bois Econnte. He has not yet left Turin, where h The New York Evening Post of the 26th inst. publishes a long letter from Salmon P. Chase, United States Senator of Ohio, who is a violent abolitionist, defining his position as lo politics, and slavery. The

A large number of the merchants of Kingston. Jamaica, have presented a letter to R. M. Harrison, esq., the United States consul at that port, soliciting him to urge upon his government the establishment of a regular mail communic between that port and the United States. They present the following considerations in support of their request:

The great advantages that would come under permanent arrangement need scarcely be men tioned in this address. This island offers so many facilities for steamer

on the route to the isthmus, that the slight delay is touching here would be more than compensated by the advantages afforded in various ways.

This port would offer a centre depot for passen gers and mails from all parts of the Republics of Venezuela, New Granada, and the whole of the ports of the Pacific, as well as those of the West Indian colonies.

dian colonies.

The trade of this island would become much more valuable to the United States, particularly under the recent alteration of the British Naviga-

tion Laws.

The salubrious mountains of the island, in the onvaried mild climate, ranging generally from 50 to 70 degrees Fahrenheit, have situations equally congenial to invalids with any in the world; and thus in a country free from all restrictions of passports, and where the language and government oppose no difficulty, the citizen of the United States would have that free access which is so desirable when a change of climate in genuiced; also as a when a change of climate is required; also as a large and valuable part of our citizens deal extensively in exchange and specie operations, there is here an important market for the productions of the regions recently annexed to the United

States.

These advantages, therefore, we hope will in duce your government to take up this plan, par ticularly as the late postal treaty with Great Brit ain will enable the same to be adopted withou

The following is the reply of Mr. Harrison

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Kingston, Jamaica, Sept. 6, 1849.
The undersigned, the consul of the United States takes this opportunity of acknowledging the re-ceipt of the letter which the inerchants and other respectable gentlemen of this island did him the honor to address to him, and as he coincides most fully with their views in the great and genera utility of a regular mail communication be tween the United States and this island, he has los no time in forwarding their letter to his govern

the foundation of the Government of the United States, to afford every facility to legitimate com-merce and friendly intercourse with all nations leads him to flatter himself that, on the receipt o

his communication, a favorable answer may be expected at the earliest opportunity.

The undersigned, now, also publishes their letter, in conformity with the wishes of the gentlemen who have been pleased thus to address him, and, in the mean time, he begs they will accept the assur-

ance of his great consideration and respect.

ROBERT MONROE HARRISON. To the Merchants and other gentlemen signing

THE RECENT ELECTIONS-Maine.-The August Age has issued an extra, giving complete returns of the late election in that State for Governor, Senof the late election in that State for Governor, Senators, and Representatives. The aggregate vote of the State falls short of that of the presidential election 13,541 votes, of which the Democrats lose 2,672, the Whigs lose 7,016, and the Abolitionists 4,153. The recapitulation of the votes for Governor gives—Hubbard, Democrat, 37,534; Hamlin, Whig, 28,260; Talbot, Free-Soil, and scattering, 8,025; Hubbard's majority 1,229. Gen. Cass's minority in the State last year, was 7,248. The vote upon the amendment to the Constitution to restore winter sessions to the Legislature, stands, yeas 15,912, nays 20,555. The Senators elected are 14 Democrats and 11 Whigs, leaving 6 vacancies to be filled by the Legislature, viz: three in the Cumberland district; one in the 8th, or Calais district; two in the 12th, or Somerset district; and one in the 11th, or Piscaor Somerset district; and one in the 11th, or Pisca taquis district, where Mr. Blanchard, the Whig candidate, has one-half of all the votes given in and one vote in which his name has been misspelled and which is to be counted against him. The House of Representatives is divided as follows: Democrats, 88; Whigs, 63. The Age probably counts the Free-Soilers with the Democrats.

The German flect now consists of three stear The German flect new consists of three steam frigates, four steam covettes, one guard-ship, and twenty-four gun-boats, exclusive of the Prussian navy. In addition to these, two steam covettes, destined as model ships, are in process of completion. This fleet has been organized by the combined States of Germany, each contributing a certain sum. The Austrian government, which desires to render the Czar assistance in case he assumes the task of drubbing the Turks, has endeavored to persuade the Central Power to send the fleat from the Weser to the Mediterranean, "for experimental practice and security during the winter." This is practice and security during the winter." This is a scheme on the part of Austria to remove the fleet from German waters, but Prussia opposes it, and Prussia owns four millions of dollars stock in the fleet, while Austria owns but a million and a half

THE ENGLISH MINISTER .- A Madrid correspond ent of the Revue des Deux Mondes writes thus: "It is said here that Mr. Henry Bulwer is at work in Belgium to obtain from King Leopold his media-tion between our government and England, requir-ing, as a sine qua non condition, a personal satisfac-tion to himself on the part of our cabinet. I can tion to himself on the part of our cabinet. I can assure you, in the most positive manner, that he will never gain this result. The perfect repose in which we are, and which began exactly with the day when Mr. Bulwer left us, sufficiently justifies our ministry in refusing a declaration which is as contrary to their honor as to their dearest convictions. We have too many reasons to rejoice in this absence to regret or disavow the cause of it. If Mr. Bulwer waits this dénouement before he goes to the United States, the cabinet at Washington will long United States, the cabinet at Washington will long be deprived of his presence."

The Esperanzo, a Madrid paper, has lately pub-lished a lengthy article, in which the Russian gov-ernment is highly lauded for its recent conduct in the matter of Hungary, and a wish is expressed that the Emperor Nicholas should favor with his beneficent intervention the other nations of the continent who are at present in a state of disorder!

BLEEDING AT THE NOSE .- Dr. Samuel R. Smith of stopping bleedings at the nose, which he learned of an old shipmaster. His process was to roll up a piece of paper and piace it under the upper lip. Dr. Smith stopped bleeding which had continued four days, by tying a knot in a bandage and applying it on the upper lip, and tying the bandage round the head. The rationale of this treatment is, that pressure at the point mentioned compress the artery furnishing the blood.

A BEAUTIFUL REPLECTION .- I cannot believe that earth is man's abiding place. It cannot be that our life is cast upon the ocean of eternity, to float a mo-ment upon its waves, and then sink into nothingment upon its waves, and then sink into nothing-ness! Else, how is it that the glorious aspirations which leap like angels from the temple of our heart, are forever wandering about unsatisfied? Why is it that the rainbow and clouds come over us with a beauty that is not of earth, and then pass off an leave us to muse upon their loveliness? Why is i that the stars which hold their festal around the mid faculties, forever mocking us with their unapproachable glory? And finally, why is it that the bright forms of human beauty are presented to our view and then taken from us, leaving the thousand streams of our affections to flow back in Alpine torrents on our hearts? We are born for a higher destination than the transfer of the streams. destiny than that of carth. There is a realm where the rainbow never fades; where the stars will be spread out before us, like the island that slumbers the ocean! and where the beings that pass before us like shadows will stay our presence forever

EXECUTIVE ABUSES .- The exuluation of the Local EXECUTIVE ABUSES.—The exuluation of the Locofoces at the prespect of a majority in the House of
Representatives, is out of all proportion to any public benefit to be anticipated from that event. Locofoco legislation is now in force, and the Senate is
Locofoco—so that no law can be repealed without
Locofoco—so that no law can be repealed without
Locofoco concurrence. Why then this extraordinary rejoicing over a majority in the lower House?
We apprehend the answer to this question is to We apprehend the answer to this question is to be found in the fear of exposure on the part of those who have abused their trusts. A Locofoco majority will deal tenderly with Locofoco delinquents! The Marseilles agency and all similar affairs will be glossed over, and the country be led to regard them as highly beneficial to the public! Mr. Osborne's idea of propriety will be amply vindicated, and that gentleman be represented as a martyr; and Mr. idea of propriety will be amply vindicated, and that gentieman be represented as a martyr; and Mr. Secretary Mason, under whose auspices that mysterious affair occurred, will be held up as the model of a faithful and vigilant public officer! Issae Hill will be portrayed in colors that would suit no man since the days of "Aristides the Just." And Mr. Secretary Walker, it will be demonstrated beyond a doubt, expended millions of his private fortune in sustaining the national credit, and is now, in his moble poverty, a fit subject for national gratitude!

These are some of the calculations, and serve to explain the Locofoco shouts over a majority in the House of Representatives. But these calculations may prove fallacious. Things are not now as they were in "houest Levi's" days. Even then, Congress could not resist a demand for inquiry. It was forced to grant the investigation, and trust to the Administration to stifle or defeat it. This resource will now fail them. The President of the people will throw open the Departments to the fullest scrutiny. We shall like to see the Locofoco in the House opposing calls for information.—Richmond Whig.

From the National Intelligencer.

rally be allowed to pass without notice. They are born to be forgotten, and any attempt to correct them only serves to arrest their passage to oblivion. It is otherwise, however, wi h a paper which occupies the prominency of a metropolitan journal, and one avowedly the organ of a great party. The dictum of such a one may form the staple for history, if suffered to pass unquestioned; and therefore it is that we feel constrained to arraign the statements of our neighbor, the Union, oftener than we could wish. In its eagerness to censure the Administration it puts forth allegations of the most unfounded character, to which, nevertheless, the forgetfulness of many readers might allow some weight if they be not exposed. We hope, therefore, that the editors will excuse us for so soon returning to them. Their paper of Thursday exhibits so flagrant a lapse of memory that they must pardon us for exposing it. The truth of istory and the character of some of our worthiest statesmen require the correction. The Union of Thursday contains the following allegations:

"Can it be that Mr. Clayton believes the American it be that Mr. Clayton believes the American people have forgotten that it was the course of himself and his Federal Whig colleagues in Congress sustaining the claim of Great Britain, that caused the 49th degree to be agreed on as the boundary?

caused the 49th degree to be agreed on as the boundary?"

"The story of Mr. Polk and Mr. Buchanan squatting' down on 49° may do to tell to the marines. That the Federal Whigs in the Senate squatted' with Mr. Pakenham on that parallel of latitude, and controlled the negotiation of that business to the injury of their own country, is a matter of history."

Is it possible that the editors of the

Union can believe these statements? Has their hostility to the Secretary of State obliterated from their minds the truth of transactions of such recent date? Do they forget that Mr. McLane, who was appointed minister to England in June, 1845, (long before the meeting of Congress,) carried out with him from President Polk authority "to adjust the question on the parallel of 49°?" It is true this fact was not known at the time. It only became public after Mr. McLane's return from his mission. It is true that, while he was seeking "to adjust the question on the parallel of 49°," the Union and all the partisans of the Administration were vaporing about "fifty-four forty." But that does not alter the fact; and so far from its being true, that "the course of Mr. Clayton and his Whig colleagues in Congress caused the 49th degree to be agreed to," we do not believe that Mr. Clayton or Mr. Crittenden (the latter of whom prepared the joint resolution for notice to terminate the joint occupancy of the territory) uttered a word in debate on the question of the title at all. They confined themselves to other topics,

and did not touch the merits of the title. Equally unfounded is the allegation of the Union, that the Secretary of State opposed the prosecution of the Mexican war. On the contrary, whatever opinions he, as a wise and conscientious patriot, entertained of the justice of the war, he did nothing to paralyze the arm of the Government in its prosecution, but voted for every bill to grant men, money, or supplies, which was brought forward. We speak of the Secretary of State in particular, because the unfair blows of the Union are all aimed at that officer.

May we hope to see the Union its injustice on these points? The Speech of Mr. Thompson, of Indiana.

popular assemblies, and we have listened to the ablest statesmen and the greatest orators of the Union; but, taking all the circumstances into consideration, we never have witnessed so splendid a popular triumph as that of Mr. Thompson, of Indiana, in the National Convention yesterday Elements of discord were assembled in the convention from every section of the Union; party differences, personal jealousies and local influences were all collected together. These elements had, unfortunately, been diligently stirred from the first day of the session up to the very moment when the orator commenced his exordium. Under this state of circumstances Mr. Thompson enchained the attention of the whole audience for near two hours. He delivered a speech, the reasoning of which was compact and invincible, illuminated by splendor of imagination, and heated by the electric fire of the truest eloquence. The peroration of this great speech was the most magnificent one which we have listened to for years. We hesitate not to say that to him alone is justly to be attributed the high honor of having given a decisive impulse to a distinct, tangible, systematic project for the construction of a Pacific railway. Others of us had abundance of zeal; many of us had a good deal of knowledge upon the subject; but none of us happened to strike at the identical moment when matters had arrived at a crisis for decisive action. The response to this splendid display of reasoning and oratory will go up to Congress, at its next session, from every State and territory, and from every hill and valley in this broad Union The authorities of the Union will be compelled to reflect the sentiments of the nation, and the greatest enterprise of this or any past age will be commenced at once, and consummated in the briefest possible space of time .- St. Louis Reveille, 18th.

The Hungarian crown, which was carried off by Kossuth when he fled into Turkey, is fabled by the Hungarian legends to have been sent by angels to St. Stephen, who was crowned with it in 1001! The truth, as related by history, is, that it was presented to Stephen by Pope Sylvester H. A golden circlet, presented to Duke Geisa by the Greek Emperor, was incorporated with it afterwards. It has seen many curious adventures in the eventful hisperor, was incorporated with it afterwards. It has seen many curious adventures in the eventful history of Hungary, when rival claimants contended for it. It was once packed away in a cask by a royal fugitive, who in journeying thus lost it, but recovered it again. This same king, Otto, had it forcibly taken from him by Waywode Ladislas, who kept it three years and then was forced to return it. In 1439 it was stolen by a maid of honor, at the instance of the widow of a deceased mon arch, who wished to have her infant son crowned with it. In 1461 the widow pawned it to the Emwith it. In 1461 the widow pawned it to the Emperor Frederick IV. for 2,500 guilders. It was redeemed, but soon stolen again by another woman, to crown another royal claimant, and, after several changes, fell into the hands of the Turks, whose leader, Solyman, returning from the siege of Vienna, exhibited it as the crown of the famous Persian king. Nushiveen.

It will be recollected by our readers that the Mexican State of Durango, which has been, from time immemorial, a prey to the savage incursions of the Apache Indians, who have ruined their agriculture, and almost dissolved the bonds of civilized society among the poor Mexicans residing at spots distant from the large towns, decided a few months ago to invite adventurers from the United States to form guerilla bands, in order to make war on their merciless foes. For this purpose the Legislature appropriated a certain amount of head-money, \$200, for each Indian taken dead or alive. Several companies were soon formed, and some terrible encounters have taken place between the Americans and the Indians, in all of which the latter have been worsted, losing a large number of their chief warriors, killed or made prisoners. The Mexican papers at the capital at first denounced this system of mercenary warfare, and we believe that the Congress passed a strong resolution condemnatory of the conduct of the Durango Legislature, and also that of Sonora, which had imitated the former. Our last advices, however, from Mexico, received yesterday, state that public feeling in that city had changed on this subject; and the Siglo, one of the most influential of the metropolitan prints, declares that there is no other way of getting rid of the scourge.

Among the American companies that have distinguished themselves in this warfare, that command ed by a Captain Box, in the service of the State of Durango, is in the first rank. This body had a terrific encounter with a band of Apaches on the 3d of September, and although but thirty against between two hundred and three hundred, they came off victorious. The Mexicans are quite enchanted with their deeds, and the Siglo of the 21st ult. devotes a considerable space to a narrative of their exploits. We translate from that paper the following:—N. O. Pic.

MOST IMPORTANT. Great Fight with the Apaches. The errors of obscure prints may gene-

ing:—N. O. Pic.

MOST IMPORTANT.

STATE OF DUBANGO, Sept. 6, 1849.

For the information of the inhabitants of the State, we publish an extra containing the following letter received by express from Santiago Papasquiaro, giving an account of the fight which took place at daylight on the 3d inst., between the savages and the valiant guerilla company of Norte-Americanos sent in pursuit of them by the supreme government. We congratulate our fellow-citizens on the victory gained over the ferocious enemy, and we trust that it will reanimate our people, and convince them that the Indians are not invulnerable, since less than thirty men have put to flight more than two hundred of them, after stretching upwards of twenty dead on the field.

To the Secretary of the Supreme Government of Du-

upwards of twenty dead on the field.

To the Secretary of the Supreme Government of Durango.

American Guerilla Company of Capt. Box. Santiago, September 3, 1849.

Sir: Last night I overtook the enemy among the ruins of the ranche of Talaveras, distant one league from Papasquiaro. At 4 o'clock this morning the battle commenced, when the positions and intrenchments of the Indians were carried by assault. They fled, leaving five killed and ten prisoners, whom I handed over to the Alcalde of Papasquiaro. The Indians shortly afterwards recovered from their surprise, and finding how small our number was, and their own overwhelming superiority, they returned and made a furious attack on us—five Mexicans on horseback, and the Americans who were intrenched within the ranche. Being repulsed, they dashed off toward the spot where the Americans had left their horses, which necessitated a retreat by the latter to defend their cattle.

As the Americans were on foot, I with my four men on horseback kept the enemy in check until they reached the spot where their horses stood. Here the encounter was tremendous, and the firing was without intermission on both sides. Mr. Thos. Cloaland [Cleaveland, perhaps] was the first that fell, after he had killed two Indians. He was captured alive, having been suddenly seized by the enemy, who immediately cutoff his head. The Indians, finding their loss so severe by the precision with which the Americans delivered their fire, at length retreated, and again took up their position at the ranche, which had been abandoned by the To the Secretary of the Supreme Government of Du

length retreated, and again took up their position at the ranche, which had been abandoned by the latter when they hastened to the defence of their

at the ranche, which had been abandoned by the latter when they hastened to the defence of their cattle.

The company returned to the charge with admirable courage, and again stormed the intrenchment, driving out the Indians with a heavy loss. The latter then made another attempt at the cattle, but the Americans pursued them, and after half an hour's combat put them to flight. The indians returned to their intrenchments at the ranche, when the fire having ceased, they collected their dead and wounded, which lay exposed on the field.

The fight lasted three hours, and 1,500 rounds of ammunition were expended by the company. From twenty to twenty-five Indians were killed, and ten were made prisoners. The Americans, quite fatigued with their continued exertions, were unable to follow up their victory. The number of Indians was about 200, according to appearances, although one of the prisoners stated there were 370 in all. The whole number of Americans and Mexicans engaged was only twenty-nine. The loss on the part aged was only twenty-nine. The loss on the part of this little band was one killed and cight wounded. Through the great disparity in the numbers of the combatants, there was no possibility of capturing any of the cattle that accompanied the Indians. (Signed)

LUIS TOSTADO.

We have been present in hundreds of The London Atlas, speculating on the prospect for commercial enterprise in England, founds a favorable argument in the present condition of the Bank of England accounts, and the satisfactory reports of the yield and quality of the gathered harvest. The condition of the Bank of England is always important at this season of the year. If her coffers are full of specie, and her means of accommodating the commercial public ample, then, after knowing the result of the harvest, they can determine pretty accurately what will be the condition of monetary affairs for some time to come. If, says the Atlas, the harvest is an abundant one, and the bank is in an easy position, then it is not very difficult to conclude that a moderate, if not a low rate of interest will prevail for some time to come, and that great facilities will exist for commercial enterprise. This appears to be the prospect at present: for while the harvest is undertabled. that great facilities will exist for commercial enter-prise. This appears to be the prospect at present-for while the harvest is undoubtedly sufficiently good to render unnecessary any considerable im-port of corn, &c., the bank coffers are full of bul-lion, and the amount is daily increasing; while the "reserve" or unemployed capital amounts to nearly toestee millions sterling.

A CONFESSION .- The Washington Union con fesses frankly that the late administration designedly deferred action on the Nicaragua question, in order that it might be one of the first subjects of edly deferred action on the Nicaragua question, in order that it might be one of the first subjects of embarrassment to its successors. This will be found to be the case with almost every other foreign question. When fresh, and both parties entertained a cordial feeling for each other, many differences of minor importance might have been settled. But being allowed to corrupt and fester by studiously neglectful conduct, they have become wounds requiring the utmost skill and caution to heal. The case of Commander Carpender was brought before the old administration. The cabinet justified his conduct, but went no further. By its studied silence on other matters pertaining to the question, the French minister was led to enlarge his claims, so that when the new Administration came into power he was prepared to demand the dismissal of one of our most worthy naval officers, in language both peremptory and insolent. The German question, and the movement for the seizure of Cuba, were managed in the same way. It was equally successful in concealing public abuses, and it was not until the accounts were revised by new hands that the numerous peculations of public officers were discovered. The end is not yet. The disclosures of next winter will show the people the extent of the corruption.—Rochester Democrat.

Power of ELOQUENCE.—Such are the momen Power of Eloquence.—Such are the momentous changes now rapidly succeeding each other, that a faithful scholar, at a crisis perhaps not apparent to himself, may, by a few well-digeated thoughts, couched in a few well-directed sentences, save his country from impending ruin. History has not a finer instance of the power which eloquence may exert over popular fury, than of a year since, when a singularly modulated voice stayed the most sangularly modulated voice stayed the most sangularly mobile world has ever known, stayed them for long hours, when bent ravingly on destruction, and then turned them back with the tri-color waving where the red flag had glared. He who won that triumph of such incalculable value was not a practical man, and has since, unfortunately, proved himself not a successful statesman; yet, with all his subsequent failures, honor, honor, to Lamartine, the literary man, the orator! Honor to the Cocles, who, single-handed, kept the bridge against the impetuous hordes of murderous incendiaries! For that one act of devenions here. against the impetuous bordes of murderous incen-diaries! For that one act of devotion he deserves, like his prototype, bread while he lives, and a statue on the spot where he dies. God keep our country from such a day of peril!

A Gentleman.—Show me the man who can quit the brilliant society of the young to listen to the kindly voice of age, who can hold cheerful converse with one whom years have deprived of charms—show me the man who is as willing to help the deformed who stands in need of help, as if the blush of Helen mantled on her cheek—show me the man who would no more look rudely at the poor girl in the village than at the elegant and well-dressed lady in the saloon—show me the man who treats unprotected maidenhood as he would the heiress, surrounded by the powerful protection of rank, rich-s and family—show me the man who abhors the libertine's gibe, who shuns as a blasphemer the traducer of his mother's sex—who scorns, as he would a coward, the ridiculer of woman's foibles, or the exposer of womanly reputation—show me that man who never forgets for an instant the delicacy, the respect that is due to woman as woman, in any condition or class, and you show me a gentleman; nay, you show me better, you show me a true Christian—"I always think," said a reverend guest, "that a A GENTLEMAN .- Show me the man who can quit

"I always think," said a reverend guest, "that s certain quantity of wine does a man no barm dinner."

"Oh no, sir," replied the host, "it is the uncer-tain quantity that does the mischief."